NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, December 5, 1860.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's annual message was read in both branches of Congress yesterday. Exactly one-half of it relates to the position fairs at the South, and especially in South Car-olina, and it is this part of the message, which will chiefly arrest the attention of the country.

It is long and contradictory, with many shades of meaning, and, unlike the colors of the rainbow, blending into a most inharmo-

On the one side, is an arraignment of the North, equalling in passionate malignity, the worst efforts of President Pierce. On the other side, is the assertion that the slave States bave not a single act, executive or legislative, to complain of in the Government which they threaten to overthrow, and no good reason to apprehend such acts hereafter.

He distinctly denies the right of secession as a constitutional remedy. He treats it as a revolutionary right, to be regarded as justifiable, or not, according to circumstances.

Upon the urgent and practical question, whether he means to enforce the collection of custom-house duties in States attempting to secede, he is not clear. For the present, he says that the collection of such duties in South Carolina is not resisted. But everybody believes that it soon will be, and how Mr. Buchanan intends to act in that emergency, probably so near at hand, is left in a most ambiguous incertitude. Holding that he must at all hazards execute the laws, and at the same time, that the use of force against a State was not contemplated in framing the Constitut on, he has involved himself in an entanglement, of which the solution is by no means easy.

His practical recommendation for the termi-

nation and cure of slavery agitation, is, like most of the specifics advised within our recollection. homeopathic in principle. He proposes to cure agitation by increasing agitation, and to keep the subject out of Congress, by permitting noth ing else to be talked about. Instead of advising that the Senate and House should proceed to the business of the country, he advises that they take up for debate three proposed amendments of the Constitution, either one of which would consume the whole three months, from this time to the fourth of March. The negro, in all actual and possible aspects, is to be discussed and settled first by Congress, and then by thirty-three States, acting upon proposed amendments. By the time this operation is well finished, we shall have a confusion in comparison with which the present period is one of peace and harmony. This part of the message would be ridiculous, if the attendant circumstances did not make it melancholy.

Mississippi.-Among the recent recommend ations of the Governor of this State, is the prohibition of the bringing in of slaves for sale under any circumstances whatever, or of their introduction, except by and with their owners moving into the State with the view of becoming residents and citizens. This recom mendation is probably now made with the purpose of coercing the border slave States into the proposed Southern Confederacy, but it is, nevertheless, only a revival of the laws of Mississippi as they existed twenty-five years ago. Such laws have, in fact, always existed in more or less of the Southern States. They were enacted in respect to Louisians, by the Congress of the United States, upon the acquisition of that Territory. In practice, they have been evaded and nullified hitherto by th public sentiment of the localities concerned, but this may not prove to be so hereafter. The indefinite continuance of Southern markets for their slaves, cannot be prudently reckoned upon by Virginia and Maryland.

COUNSEL OF VIRGINIA'NOT WANTED .person from Virginia sends a communication to the Charleston Mercury, pledging the eastern part of Virginia to stand by South Carolina in expressions of the Mercury, that in the eyes of Carolina "Virginia is completely demoralized, Ac. He further says :

" Every man's State is dear to him, and ho ever much he may condemn her judgments in council, when he hears her spoken of thus, the warm blood will leap more quickly. If Vir-ginia's overtures should be declined, in the name of our common brotherhood, let it be done in such a way that Virginians, who love not the South and her interests less because they love their own State, may not be estranged from the gallant little State which they look nd to them indissolubly by the rec tions of '76.

To which the Charleston Mercury replies as

"We thank our correspondent for the abo kind assurance of the sympathy and support of Eastern Virginia. He will pardon us, however, if we still decline (so far as the counsel of the Mercury is concerned) to enter at this time into other State. We are now acting for our lves, and by ourselves, upon our own sover gaty. Our correspondent will also pardon us we doubt the ability, at this time, of any border State to give us good counsel, or to as sist in forwarding our action. We have need sist in forwarding our action. We have need for no other counsel or assistance, and will ac cept of none other.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS .- The Charleston Mercury, of December 3, says:

But we are to delay action further, to se the Northern Legislatures will not repeal their personal liberty laws. So far as the cotton States are concerned, these laws, excepting in the insult they convey to the South, and the faithlessness they indicate in the North, are not of the slightest consequence. Few or none of our slaves are lost, by being carried away and protected from recapture in the Northern States. Nor to the frontier States are they of much con-Their slaves are stolen and carried off, not by the agency of these personal liberty laws, but by the combination of individuals in the Northern States.

passengers arrived at New York on Monday, in the steamer Northern Light, from California, were the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and wife, of Baltimore; Senators Benjamin, Gwin, and Baker, Col. Lander, Maj. Wyse, and a number of other army officers. RETURNED FROM CALIFORNIA .- Among the r army officers.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Tuesday, December 4, 1860.

SENATE. After our report closed yesterday—
Mr. Clingman moved that the message be printed. He thought it fell short of an invest igation of the crisis before the Government. The President elect was known to be a danger our man, because he avowed the principle of the triangues with the conflict?

ous man, because he avowed the principle of the "irrepressible conflict" party, with the view of making war upon my section. Though the present position of parties in Congress held him powerless, his party would eventually con-trol the Government, the Supreme Court in-cluded. A sectional majority absolutely has control of the whole Government, and it might begin a revulution.

begin a revolution.

He did not think any of the Southern States He did not think any of the Southern States had acted precipitately. If auch occurrences as have taken place in the last fifteen years had been with a foreign nation, we would have been at war before this. In his judgment, a number of the Southern States would sacede within sixty days. The South Carolina submission party was small.

within sixty days. The South Carolina sub-mission party was small.

The wisest thing that Congress could do would be to divide the public property as fairly as possible after paying the public debts. My people are not terrified—we have more territory now than the colonies who begun the war with Great Britain. We have four times their popu-lation. Our imports last year amounted to \$30,000,000. Northern gentlemen say our in-stitutions are a disgrace to the family, and they want to have them removed. They say it is a sin to hold slaves. If we separate, their consciences will be clear.

consciences will be clear.

He agreed with the President, that there is no power in the Government to force a State to remain in the Union. The most offensive aggression would be to levy tribute, and if a separation takes place, all the slave States would be quiet and peaceable. They were carrying out the policy of the fathers of the

Mr. Crittenden replied, that he had hope Mr. Crittenden replied, that he had hoped they had come together as a union of friends. He hoped, for himself, that the Union he has so long lived under would be preserved. He rose for the purpose of expressing a hope that the example of the gentleman from North Carolina would not be followed. Better not come here at all than thus act. This Union was worthy of great sacrifices and concessions. He looked forward with dismay at the prospect of disunion— with fear and trembling. They must search for the means of reconciliation. of disunion— with fear and trembling. The must search for the means of reconciliation and endeavor to restore harmony. He did hope there would be no angry debates. North Carolina has always carried the olive branch of

peace.
Mr. Clingman approved the desire expres to preserve the Union. He would be sustained in what he had said by a majority of the peo-ple of his State. North Carolina was next to the last to come into the Union, and when the Union ceases to protect her, she will bid good

Mr. Fitch moved that the usual number (ten thousand) of copies of the message be printed. Mr. Hale moved to adjourn, which was car

HOUSE.

The message having been read,
Mr. Sherman moved that it be referred to the
Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Supposing that there was no desire to debate to day, he moved the previous ques-

Mr. Boteler offered the following resolution, trusting, he said, that it would meet the appro-bation of the House:

" Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the present perilous con-dition of the country be referred to a special committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time."

McClernand wished to move an amend ment, and amid repeated calls it was read as

"Resolved, That so much of the President's annual message as relates to matters of griev-ance between the slaveholding States, and the proposal by Congress of amendments to the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the several States, and to the ques-tion of State secession from the Federal Union be referred to a select committee, to consist of be referred to a select committee, to consist of one from each State, to be appointed by the Speaker; and that such committee be instruct-ed to inquire into and report by bill, or by pro-posing an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or otherwise, upon such subjects; and particularly whether any further legislation or amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give propuls. Constitution is necessary to give prompt, cer-tain, and full effect, to the last clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution concerning the return of fugitives from

Mr. Boteler declined to accept Mr. McClernd's amendment. Mr. Sherman proposed to Mr. Boteler, that instead of a select committee of one from each should be a committee of fifteer

[Cries of "oh no."]
Mr. Bocock raised a question of order with reference to the last part of Mr. Boteler's resolution. A committee could not report at any

time without a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker decided that the question was well taken. Mr. Bocock, at the request of several friends

withdrew his objection. Mr. Stanton supposed that Mr. Boteler could accomplish his object by omitting the

last clause of his resolution. Messrs. Curry and Burnett renewed the ob-

Mr. Boteler modified his resolution by striking out the words, "with leave to report at

Mr. Sherman wished to offer an amendment Mr. Sperman wished to oner an amendment, leaving the House to decide as to the mode of organizing the proposed committee.

Mr. Boteler replied, that he had specially avoided saying how the committee should be

The Speaker said that the rules provided that the Speaker shall appoint committees,

unless otherwise ordered. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, wished to offer an amendment, which he read for information, as

" Resolved, That we are unalterably and immovably attached to the Union of the States; recognise in the Union the primar cause of our present greatness and prosperity as a nation, and have as yet seen nothing, either in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, or from any other source, to justify its dissolution; and that we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to maintain it.

Objection was made, Mr. Boteler's resolution

being distinctly before the House.

Mr. Burnett suggested that each committeeman be selected by the State delegations.

[Cries of "No." "No." "That is contrary

to the rules."]
Mr. Kunkel suggested, that instead of the words, "perilous state of the country," that Mr. Boteler incorporate in his resolution the language contained in Mr. McClernand's proposition, so that the House might specifically know what is to be referred to the committee.

The question was then on agreeing to Mr. oteler's resolution, as an amendment to Mr.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Single-ton, of Mississippi, said he declined voting on this question, because the Legislature of his this question, because the Legi

matter. He believed that the people would determine it for themselves.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, remarked that his reason for not voting was, that his State had also called a Convention to decide as so her Federal relations, and did not want Congress to decide for her.

to decide for her.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, said his State had appointed some day in January for a State Convention to take into consideration this very question. The people of Florida had decided to settle, in Convention, the time, manner, and mode of redress. It was for them, and they will settle the question in their sovereign capacity. It was not for him, therefore, to take any action here upon the subject. He was any action here upon the subject. He was against all compromise now, as he was in times

past.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, rose to a point of order, that while the question was pending, it was out of order to open debate.

Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, also declined to vote, because his State had called a Conven-

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, said he did not rise to debate, but simply to say, for a similar rea-son as just assigned, he declined voting for this

oposition. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said he would do all he could to accomplish great ends for the country, and as this resolution was directed to ch a purpose, he should vote for it. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, next addressed the

The Speaker inquired: Does the gentleman

lesire to vote?

Mr. Curry. No, sir. I wish to say—
The Speaker, interrupting. Objection has
been made to debate.

Mr. Curry. I was present when my name vas called, and— Mr. Millson, at this point, objected to all dis-

Mr. Curry, resuming his seat, remarked: I never violate the rules of the House. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, wished to say that the President's message has to be referred somewhere, and therefore he favored a select

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, said the reason given

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, said the reason given by his colleague [Mr. Clopton] for not voting, was the same why he would not vote. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, remarked, that the reasons assigned by his colleagues were not powerful enough for him, so he would hang on to his vote in favor of the resolution. [Laugh-

Mr. Miles, of S. C., said his State was out of the Confederacy, except the mere form, and therefore her delegation took no interest in this

[This remark was received with marked good humor.|
Mr. Pugh, of Ala., said that, as his State
was going to follow South Carolina on the 10th
of January, he would, like Mr. Miles, decline

vote. The result on the adoption of Mr. Boteler's

resolution was then announced, as 1930-18.

Yeas 145, nays 38, viz:

Yeas—Mesars. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Ky., Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barnett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burges, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Clark Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Campbell, Carter, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Mo., Cobb, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conklin, of Mo., Cobb, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Davis of Miss., De Jarnette, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edmundson, Eliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Fouke, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hill, Hoard, Halman, Houston, Howard of Ohio. Hoard, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Humphrey, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of N. C., Leake, Logan, Long-necker, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Va., Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, Mc Pherson, Millson, Moore of Ky., Moorhead, of Va., Maynard, McClernaud, McKenty, McPherson, Millson, Moore of Ky., Moorhead, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ili., Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Palmer, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Quarles, Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Ill., Royce, Rust, Sickles, Smith of Va., Smith of N. C., Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Stewart of Penn., Stokes, Stout, Stratton Theart, Theart, Thankar, Thomas, Train Limble,

of Md., Stewart of Penn., Stokes, Stout, Stratton, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Vandever, Verree, Walton, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Whitely, Windom, Winslow, Wood, and Woodruff—145. Nays—Messers. Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Casey, Case, Edgerton, Fenton, Grow, Hickman, Howard of Michigan, Hutchins, Irwin, Kellogg of Michigan, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Morse, Perry, Potter, Pottle, Sedgwick, Sherman, Stanton, Stevens, Tappan. Tompkins, Wade, Wash. ton, Stevens, Tappan, Tompkins, Wade, Wash-burn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, and Wells-38.

Wells—38.

Absent, or not voting: Messrs. Ashmore, Barksdale, Bonham, Boyce, Brabson, Butterfield, Clemens, Clifton, Clark B. Cochrane, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dawes, Dimmick, Edwards, Farnsworth, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hindman, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Landrum, Maclay, Marston, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Olin, Pugh, Reagan, Reynolds, Ruffin, Scott, Stanton, Simms, Singleton, Stallworth, Taylor, Underwood, Van Wyck, Waldron, Wilson, Woodson, and Wright—52.

on, Woodson, and Wright—52.

The House agreed to Mr. Sherman's origina motion that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and be printed, together with Mr. Boteler's amendment thereto, namely: "That so much of it as relates to the present

perilous condition of the country be referred a select committee of one from each State." No question was taken on any other proposi

an the one above mentioned. Mr. Boteler wished to say one word. He knew it was the universal custom of the Hous for the Speaker to appoint as chairman the mover of a proposition for a select committee. He wished it understood, in justice to himself and to the great objects he had in view, that he could not serve on the committee. He had no

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce his resolution (above printed) as a sepa rate and independent proposition.

Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, and others,

renuously objected to the introduction of the Mr. Morris, of Illinois, hoped that the objections would be withdrawn, so as to come to a

direct vote. The resolution was again read. Mr. Phelps objected to its introduction, and moved an adjournment; which was carried.

Wednesday, December 5, 1860.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order to-day at pre The Senats was called to order to day at precisely 12 M. A prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Dr. Gurley. Mr. Pugh appeared this morning, and took his seat.

The Journal was read, and a slight verbal correction suggested by Mr. Clingman.

The report of the Treasury was presented, and, on motion of Mr. Hale, laid on the table.

Mr. Hale made a motion in relation to the

report of the Mississippi railroad, and requested t be printed. Granted. Mr. Powell moved that so much of the Pres-

Mr. Powell moved that so much of the President's message as relates to the state of the country be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Green presented a resolution, that the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of establishing military posts along the line of the border States, in order more effectually to carry out the laws of the country at the present crisis; laid over.

Mr. Cameron moved that next Monday be

the day for the order on the appropriation bill
Mr. Lane wished to say a few words in relation to the unhappy condition of the country It is not very strange that such a state of things should exist. The simple reason that things should exist. The simple reason that any man is elected is not sufficient reason why a State should secede; but shall the equality of rights be maintained? The verdict has been that it shall not prevail.

The platform of the opposition is, as I look at it, directly in opposition to the Constitution, and a violation of its very spirit.

The equality must be maintained or the Union ought not to exist.

I would do anything to save the Union. If the opinion of the Supreme Court of our fathers

the opinion of the Supreme Court of our fathers could be given at this time, they would say that the election of Lincoln was not constitu-

that the election of Lincoln was not constituted.

[Mr. Hale. No doubt of it.]

The South ought not to submit to it. We should not be very ready to receive their promises. I know their underground feelings.

There must be a change.

Mr. Latham presented the credentials of Col.

E. D. Baker, elected from Oregon, which were

read.

Mr. Hale had hoped the message would have pleased somebody. It asserts, first that South Carolina has just cause to secede, and secondly, that she has no right to, and thirdly, we cannot

I think he ought to have recommended some plan. I hope we shall have the manliness to look the matter in the face.

Mr. Brown said that all we ask is to quietly

leave. We will not submit. We expect nothing; we ask for nothing but the privilege to Mr. Iverson is speaking as we go press, taking nearly the same grounds as I Brown.

HOUSE. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev Thomas H. Stockton.

After the reading of the Journal of yester-

Mr. Sherman introduced the invalid pension and Military Academy appropriation bills.

Mr. Grow's homestead bill was then taken up

and read. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, to lay on the table the mo-tion of Mr. Grow, to reconsider the vote by which the homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

The vote on Mr. Phelps's motion was taken yeas and nays; and resulted-yeas 68, nay

The question recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

the Union.

The question on the motion to reconsider was then put, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Grow then stated that he would not proceed to discuss this bill, unless gentlemen ceed to discuss this bill, unless gentlemen on the other side desired it. A point of objection with the President had been, that Congress possessed no power to dispose of the public lands; Congress had already disposed of one hundred and eighty million acres of the public lands. There was no such point as this, however, involved in the question. The advocates of this bill did not propose to give away the public lands, though even Andrew Jackson favored that measure. But Congress might public lands, tough even Andrew Jackson favored that measure. But Congress might put the lands at any price. This bill proposed making the lands pay for themselves.

Without discussing these points any further, however, he would call for the previous questions.

tion on the passage of the bill.

The main question was then ordered to be

The yeas and nays were called for, which, being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 132, nays Mr. Colfax called up the Post Office bill, and

moved that it be referred to the Post Office Committee.
Mr. 8 mith, of Va., objected. Mr. Sherman moved that the House proceed ander the 130th rule, to call for bills and reso

lutions from the States.

Mr. Kunkel, of Md., objected. The Speaker overruled the objection.

Mr. Sherman withdrew that motion, and that instead, the House go into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that

the military appropriation be made the special He then moved that the different parts of the

President's message be referred to the respec-tive committees. Agreed to.

The military appropriation bill was then read.
Pending which, our report closed.

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THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his large and complete stock of Groceries, Tess, Wines, and Liquors, which have been purchased recently on the most favorable terms, and will be disposed of at a very small advance. His Tess are selected by one of the oldest and most avariated innervation the security. experienced importers in the country, which en ables him always to furnish his customers wit a superior article. A very fice article of Oolong Tea always on hand, at fifty cents per pound. Purchasers will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

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Corner of Ninth and E ste.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Springfield, Mass., Dec. 3.—The election held here to-day for city officers resulted in a tie vote for Mayor. Five Democratic and three Republican aldermen, and fourteen Republican and fourteen Democratic councilmen were

Fall River, Dec. 3.—E. A. Buffinton, Re-publican, was re-elected Mayor to-day, with the entire Republican ticket for the city

zen's candidate, was elected Mayor, with a large majority of the city council on the same ticket. New Bedford, Dec. 3 .- Isaac C. Tober, Citi-

Laurence, Dec. 3 .- Joseph R. Baker, Republican, was elected mayor by 400 majority. The city council is Republican.

SENATOR HUNTER ON THE CRISIS. SENATOR HUNTER ON THE CAISIS.

Senator Hunter, of Va., in a letter published in the Richmond Examiner, admits the right of a State to secede, but contends that it ought only to take place when secession must be imediate to be a remedy at all; thinks that Lincoln's election ought not to cause a disrup-Innoln's election ought not to cause a disrup-tion without first using every proper means to preserve a constitutional Union; favors a con-ference among the Southern States, to agree upon guaranties to be proposed; and argues that if the Union is dissolved, the border South-ern States should unite with the other South-ern States.

Bridgeport, Dec. 3.—At the town election to-day, the Democrats carried the board of selectmen and a majority of the other town of cers. The average Democratic majority

thirty.

Norwealk, Dec. 3.—At our town election today, the People's ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, was successful by a

Reading, Dec. 3.—The extensive book, sta tionery, and newspaper store, of H. A. Lantz, caught fire on Saturday night, and the contents entirely destroyed. Mr. Lantz's loss is about \$18,000. Insured for \$15,000. Mr. Hoffman, the owner of the property, sustains a loss \$2,000, which is fully insured.

FIRE AT OSWEGO-LOSS \$40,000 Osucego, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A fire, last night, destroyed the Washington Block, consisting of four stories, Washington Hall, offices, &c.; also two other stores adjoining, and stables, and a liquor store in the rear. The loss on the buildings is some \$20,000—insured for \$15,000.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES. Bolivar, Mo., Dec. 3.—Col. J. T. Snyder, commanding officer of this district, who was sent to the border by special order of the Government, returned last night, and reports all quiet on the line. He says the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability at present of its invasion. But sixteen of Montgomery's men approached Fort Scott at any one time, and no one was molested in the least.

No attempt, he says, was made to hold the United States District Court, and there was no occasion for the court to leave the Territory. Montgomery and Jennison have thus far hung Scott, Hines, and Harrison, and shot Bishop and Moore, all belonging to the Terri-

tory.

Col. Snyder has organized the military on the border, and asks the Governor to establish the border, and asks the Governor to establish an arsenal here for an emergency. "Montgomery's force," he states, "is about two hundred and seventy-five, ragged, well-armed thieves, whose chief aim is plunder."

Montgomery attended church at Lawrence yesterday. He has ordered several citizens of Batter country to leave under penalty of death.

Bates county to leave, under penalty of death The town of Weston is deserted.

BAPID LOCOMOTION. Baltimore, Dec. 4.—Two of our city papers, the American and Exchange, ran a locomotive express for the purpose of conveying the President's Message from Washington to-day. The "iron horse" came through in forty-six minutes, and brought large editions of the message. The eager demand of the public was quickly supplied.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Washington dispatches, in the New York Herald of yesterday, state that the extremiats of the South care little or nothing as to the course conservative men may pursue. They will accept, but not offer, an ultimatum, the substance

of which is as follows:

1. Explicit guaranty for the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, and in default the delinquent State to pay for the fugitive.

Express and unequivocal declaration that the right of the slaveholder to emigrate with his slaves to the common territory, and to pro-tection to such property therein, shall be guar-nated.

That the public domain and its proceeds shall be appropriated exclusively to public and national purposes.

4. That the Federal Government shall be

expressly restricted from undertaking works of internal improvements in the States, except only one Pacific railroad south, and one north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, to which such aid is to be limited. expressly restricted from undertaking works of 5. That improvements of rivers and barbors

be left exclusively to the States in which they 6. That a two-thirds vote of both Houses

shall be necessary for any appropriation of money or land or the creation of any loan, 7. A modification of the constitutional pro-7. A modification of the constitutional pro-vision respecting the election of President and Vice President, abolishing the Electoral College, and authorizing the vote to be given directly to the candidate, each Congressional district giving one vote, and the Legislature of each State giving two votes at large.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Special reports from New Orleans received to night, via Mobile Montgomery, Atlanta, &c., report the "solid men" at New Orleans in favor of the Union but the majority, counting everything, are dis-unionists. At Mobile they were mustering, uniforming, and disciplining the military, and manifesting considerable disunion fever. At Montgomers they were all after for dismine manifesting considerable distintion lever. At Montgomery they were all after for disunion, and the same spirit was manifested at Atlanta. The vote on the Memphis and Charleston cars, between Corinth and Memphis, Tennessee, showed twenty five Union to thirteen disunion.

Charleston, Dec. 3 - Daily the conviction o the people grows stronger that coercion will be attempted. The collection of customs will recipitate the issue. The moment the State adopts the ordinance of secession, which requires three days for formal consummation, the people here will referred. the people here will refuse to recognise any further responsibility of the State to the Fed eral Government.

Speculations concerning the strength of the harbor forts form the talk of the town. Forts Moultrie and Pinckney are thought weak, but Fort Sumter is a place of great strength. The lower tier of guns has lately been mounted. Many of the Charleston volunteer companies

have quietly placed themselves at the Govern-or's disposition, ready for any emergency, at The news of the contemplated recess of the

Legislature during the Convention is received here with great satisfaction. The people de-sire that the Convention while sitting should have the undivided control of the act on of the

Milledgeville, Dec. 3 .- In the House to-day, Mr. Sprayberry, of Catorsa, moved to am the retaliatory bill as follows:

And whereas a compact broken by one party is no longer binding, politically, socially, legally, or morally, upon the other parties to it; and whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Georgia, the States enumerated in this bill have grossly violated the compact of Union by refusing to deliver up fugitive slaves:

Be it enacted, That the State of Georgia withdraw its confederated faith from all the States which interpose obstacles to the recovery of

which interpose obstacles to the recovery of our rights under the Constitution.

And it is hereby further enacted and decreed, That all the officers of this State, civil or military, who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are relieved and absoluted from the obligations of such each and absolved from the obligations of such oath in all cases in the courts of this State where the States or the citizens of the States who re use our constitutional rights are parties or

otherwise concerned. Mr. Sprayberry's amendment was lost by

The retaliatory bill then passed the House. Milledgeville, Dec. 3.—In the House, to-day, the preamble and resolutions proposing a conference of the Southern States at Atlanta, on the 20th of February, to counsel and advise as to the mode and manner of resistance to the North, in the existing exigency, was made the special order for to-morrow. The preamble and resolutions take strong grounds in favor of having all sectional questions finally settled, and objects to separate action.

SECESSION MEETING. New Orleans, Dec. 1.—A large secession meeting was held here last night. Judge Dargan, George O. Ketchum, H.G. Humphreys, and John Bragg, were unan to the State Convention.

Items Telegraphed from Washington. THE EFFECTS OF THE MESSAGE-PAY OF THE

THE EFFECTS OF THE MESSAGE—PAY OF THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE FORTS MEAN CHARLESTON—AFFOINTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The Union men anticipate happy effects at the South from the President's powerful argument against secsiou, but neither the public nor private interpellations of members from the gulf States justify belief that such will be the result. On the contrary, it is still recorded as a fixed fact by contrary, it is still regarded as a fixed fact, by most intelligent politicians, that several of the cotton States will secede.

The treasury has answered requisitions to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, for compensation of members of Congress. Two hundred thousand is for the House and one hundred thousand for the Senate. The one hundred thousand for the Senate. The members get their pay mouthly while here, and for the recess get their pay in gross at the end of the gession; thus it will be seen that the Representatives will get but about half what is now due them. It is understood that measures to relieve the treasury will early be taken by the proper committees in both brances of Congress.

In respect to what is said by the President about the forts near Charleston, it may be added that the Secretary of War has declared that he intends to deliver over all forts intact

to his successor.

John H. Harston, Esq., has been appointed chief clerk of the office of the Second [Comptroller of the Treasury.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS REGARDED. Washington, Dec. 4.—The President's mes-sage is condemned by extremists from both the North and the South, while conservative mem-bers, including those from the border slave States, approve, in the main, the general prin-ciples enunciated.

Among the arrival's tonight are Representa-

tives Campbell of Georgia, Reagan of Texas, Landrum of Louisiana, and Barksdale of Mis-

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, will to-morrow sgain endeavor to introduce and obtain a vote on his Union resolution, read in the House to-day. Advance copies of the President's message were sent as far South as Charleston, South Carolina.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS-THE REPORTS OF THE SEC-

Washington, Dec. 4.—There are prevalent reports in circulation to-day, that Government roops have been sent to Fort Moultrie, but

ment is not contemplated.

The Secretary of War in his annual report makes no recommendation to increase the army.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that \$68,400,000 will be required for the expenditures of the fiscal year ending with June, 1862. The annual and permanent appropriations required for that period, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, amount to \$52,670,000.

To-day, as on yesterday, the galleries of both Houses of Congress were filled, notwithstanding the snowy weather. Greatest Inducements ever offered to



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